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## Intimations.

**DAKIN'S**  
CHERRY TOOTH PASTE. Cleanses the  
Teeth, Strengthens the Gums, and imparts  
a delightful freshness to the Mouth and fragrance  
to the Breath.

50 Cents per Jar.

**DAKIN'S**  
INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.  
Surpasses all other Dyes in the purity, delicacy,  
and natural appearance of the Hair after  
application.

1 per Case.

**DAKIN'S**  
ROSE HAIR OIL.  
A delicately scented and elegant Hair Dressing  
with all the Colour and Odour of Red Rose  
Petals.

Per Bottle, 50 Cents and \$1.

**DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA**  
LIMITED,  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60)

HONGKONG, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

IN drawing attention to our special prepara-  
tions, we beg to state that we continue to  
import from the best sources and Goods of every  
kind of the highest quality. No other  
quality of goods can be compared with the Trade  
and the best of the best. Our long experience  
and reputation for supplying the very best terms,  
direct from the source, enable us to purchase  
at the lowest prices, and thus give us an advantage  
which enables us to offer our customers the benefit of a con-  
siderable reduction in the price of all Specialties  
of our own Manufacture or putting up, as com-  
pared with other similar goods elsewhere.

**WATSON'S FLOID EXTRACT**  
PREPARED FROM THE FINEST  
RED JAMAICA SASSAPARILLA,  
(Evaporated "In Vacuo")  
and containing in each drachm one grain of  
Iodide of Potassium.

These medicines combined have long ranked  
as the most certain alteratives known, being  
indicated in all diseases of the skin, and in  
affections arising from poverty or impurity  
of the Blood.  
Price—8-oz. Bottles: 150 each, 15.00 per dozen  
16-oz. " 2.50 " 24.00 "

**WATSON'S TASTELESS ELIXIR**  
OF  
CASCARA SAGRADA.  
acts as a "Tonic Laxative" and establishes  
regularity in Chronic Constipation.  
In Bottles \$1 and \$1.50 each.

**WATSON'S VIN DE QUINQUINA.**  
This Wine possesses the tonic and anti-febri-  
fuge properties of the well-known Cinchona  
Quinina or Jesuits Bark, combined with the  
strengthening qualities of the finest Port Wine.  
Prepared from the finest selected Bark and a  
blend of our well-known "Invalid Port," it is an  
invaluable summer tonic and appetizer, especially  
adapted for use of Convalescents from Malarial  
Fever, and other climatic diseases.  
In Bottles \$1.50 each.

**WATSON'S QUININE AND IRON TONIC.**  
This Tonic is strongly recommended in all  
diseases characterized by Anemia, Weakness,  
and for promoting and restoring a healthy  
appetite and imparting strength and vigour to  
the system.  
In Bottles \$1 and \$1.50 each.

**WATSON'S AROMATIC QUININE WINE.**  
An agreeable preparation of the Sulphate of  
Quinine in combination with Aromatics.  
Especially useful as a Tonic in cases of Debility,  
resulting from Fever, enervating effects of cli-  
mate, &c.  
Price \$1 per Bottle.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, China and Manila.

**BIRTH.**  
On the 21st instant, at No. 14, Ego Street,  
East Point, the wife of R. H. HEARD, of a  
daughter.

he succeeded two notoriously helpless  
incompetents, who were mere tools in the  
hands of the late Surveyor General and  
his patrons, and consequently had a very  
difficult task from the beginning. And  
we are bound to say that generally  
speaking, he has under most disadvan-  
tageous circumstances achieved a very  
considerable amount of success. That he  
has made mistakes goes for the saying,  
but that he has honestly and fairly done  
his best is also beyond question. Thus  
favourably disposed towards His Excel-  
lency's regime, it adds to our regret to find  
the representative of Britain's majesty  
lowering himself to take the leading part  
in a childish burlesque, to the detriment  
of his own dignity and good name.

It is reported in the public prints that  
Governor DES VŒUX officiated at Govern-  
ment House yesterday in presenting the  
"Bellios medal" to two policemen—one a  
Scotchman, the other a Chinese—for  
alleged gallantry in saving life. It was a  
public function; newspaper reporters were  
invited to attend, and the Hongkong Police  
Force were paraded to give *l'air* to the  
ceremonial. Who is Mr. BELLIOS, and  
what is the "Bellios medal?" Well, Mr.  
E. R. BELLIOS is a very respectable  
Armenian gentleman of Hebraic descent  
who has succeeded in amassing a very large  
fortune in this British colony of Hongkong.  
As he is, in his class, a very decent sort of  
man, and has no doubt worked hard—  
although he has been exceptionally favored  
by "joss"—we do not attempt to deprive  
him of one iota of credit that may be-  
due to him for his success. But what  
has a successful Armenian opium  
merchant and leading share operator to  
do with establishing what is, in  
effect, a new order of chivalry? Mr.  
BELLIOS is an ardent Primrose Leaguer  
and a great admirer of the late  
BENJAMIN DISRAELI—so great a worshipper  
indeed of that Semitic genius that, on a  
memorable Primrose Day two or three  
years ago his floral offering on the great  
statesman's tomb was not only the first but  
it was by far the most gorgeous of all, and  
it further modestly bore in golden letters  
that it came from "the Hon. E. R. BELLIOS,  
Hongkong." And it would seem that the  
same self-sufficient vanity which made a  
man assume a title to which he had no  
right whatever, also impelled him to  
assume functions which hitherto have  
only been exercised by monarchs and  
corporations of mankind that are world-  
renowned. The "Bellios medal" apes  
to be equivalent to the Royal Humane  
Society's recognition of gallantry in saving  
life, or to that decoration established by  
the Queen and known as the Albert Medal.  
The one represents a nation, the other the  
Queen of Great Britain. What does Mr.  
BELLIOS's medal represent? The affectation  
of vulgar snobbery, which is a gross insult  
to the community whose enterprise has  
given this person wealth and, to some  
extent, influence.

Orders of chivalry, so-called, have  
been recognised in Europe since the  
Crusades; the Knights of Malta were  
probably the first whose distinctive decora-  
tion obtained universal recognition. That  
order exists at the present day, but only  
as a factor of usefulness in the lodges  
of the Masonic brotherhood. Many other  
so-called distinctions have since been  
invented, all of them more or less childish.  
The "Garter," the "Golden Fleece," the  
"Iron Cross," and dozens of others—such  
as, for instance, the beer-shop decoration  
of St. Michael and St. George, or the  
distinguished order of Kamehameha—are  
all supposed to be "honours," although  
where the honour comes in has never yet  
been clearly explained. Chivalric dignities  
were originally supposed to represent  
bravery in the field of battle, and in later  
days success in statesmanship, diplomacy,  
literature and art. But when we remember  
that one of the most decorated men in the  
world is the Prince of Wales, who never  
saw a shot fired in anger in his life, who  
knows nothing whatever of statesmanship,  
or literature and whose only claims to  
an appreciation of high art has been  
acquired among the *corps de ballet*  
of the London theatres, our veneration for  
"orders" vanishes into thin air. But  
were all this otherwise, Mr. E. R.  
BELLIOS is not a king, and possesses no  
special privilege to establish a rival show to  
Her Majesty and the Royal Humane Society.  
In fact we regard the whole business  
as arrogant, presumptuous, and ignorantly  
impertinent. And this is the sort of second-  
hand exhibition to which the Governor of  
Hongkong officially lends his countenance.

On the 4th of February last a police  
constable named McDONALD, when on  
duty at Gibb's Wharf, jumped into the  
harbour, accompanied by a collie dog, after  
a Chinese woman who was anxious to get  
to the great beyond by water. With the  
assistance of his canine friend, McDONALD  
succeeded in getting the "one more unfor-  
tunate" to *terra firma*, and for this act, which  
was no doubt a brave and humane one, he  
was honored (?) with the Bellios bronze

star and a present of \$25. We assume that  
this Scotch policeman accepted a charitab-  
le donation of \$25, from a Hongkong opium  
merchant of whom he knew nothing, for  
playing a manly part, and we are sorry for it.  
But why was not the collie dog decorated?  
The constable's four-footed friend is  
admitted to have materially assisted in  
saving the woman's life, and certainly  
ought to have received a new collar with  
"E.R.B." in monogram, and an inscription  
setting forth the deed of daring which  
called for the philanthropist's generosity.  
But as the poor dog could not sing the  
praises of the founder of the illustrious  
order, he is still allowed to keep watch  
adorned only with the customary twenty-  
five cents leather strap. Such is human  
gratitude.

The other victim of the "Trust" was  
police constable LAM SAU, who rescued  
two girls from the cabin of a junk  
that was capsized in the harbour on the  
31st of last May. This man also  
acted gallantly and deserved recognition  
from the Government, or from the Royal  
Humane Society. But what earthly right  
had Mr. BELLIOS to pose as a public  
benefactor in a matter of this kind? If  
anybody will enlighten us on this point  
we shall feel eternally obliged. We do  
not object to Mr. BELLIOS or any other  
charitably inclined individual "donating  
money to needy individuals"—this phrase  
is Mr. BELLIOS's, not ours—but we  
do object, and have a right to object,  
to any person, striving after a spurious  
reputation and self-aggrandisement, being  
aided and abetted by the Governor of this  
colony, Mr. Jno. J. FRANCIS, Q.C. and  
his brother Trustees at as liberty to  
coddle as many weak quasi-philanthro-  
pists as they think fit, but the line must be  
drawn when Her Majesty's Representative  
is freely used as a cheap advertisement.  
And what we have said about the  
"Bellios" star applies equally to the  
paltry money prizes awarded to a  
few boys and girls for merits, real or  
assumed, displayed at school. All this is  
playing the game of Governor much too  
low down; if Mr. BELLIOS is anxious to  
encourage children in their scholastic  
studies there is no reason why he should  
not give prizes as a stimulant to exertion,  
although he ought not to let his right hand  
know what his left hand does. But in any  
case the Governor of Hongkong should  
leave all this sort of thing severely alone.  
His Excellency no doubt remembers the  
notorious case of Mr. TRACY TURNER  
and the "Disraeli" wreath? History  
repeats itself—even in Far Hongkong.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TO-DAY the Chinese summer solstice begins, and  
it will be fashionable to wear prickly heat.

THE contracts for clearing the streets stipulate  
for the completion of the work in three months.

THE Suez canal returns show that of the ships  
passing through the canal 78.6 per cent. are  
British.

THE productive power of the machinery of the  
United States is more than equal to the labor of  
100,000,000 men.

A BACHELOR'S syllogism: "Marriage is a  
lottery; lotteries are illegal; therefore I obey  
the law by remaining single."

BELOM's zinc manufacturing business has  
developed into one-third of all the zinc used in  
Europe is made in that country.

INSTEAD of encouraging emigration, as hitherto,  
the authorities of Ireland are discouraging it, the  
people are leaving the country so fast.

WE learn with pleasure that the injuries sustained  
by Mr. Kennedy yesterday were not so serious  
as was believed, and mainly consist of bruises.

THE Sudan is said to have been almost totally  
neglected by Protestants as a field for missionary  
effort. It has a population of about sixty million  
people.

THE great advantage of high-speed engines is  
that the steam has no time to condense, or, rather,  
that very little of it is condensed in comparison  
with the amount utilized.

MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the  
Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Dardanus*, from  
Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday  
afternoon, and is due on the 26th inst.

AN Americanized Chinaman who keeps a store  
in Queen's Road Central has the following  
significant placard hung in a prominent position  
in his shop:—"Trust the Lord—all other persons  
are liars."

WHAT must be regarded as the final effort to  
construct a combination out of the ruins of the  
Copper Syndicate has failed, and advices from  
London and Paris predict lower prices for copper  
than have ever been known.

MOTHER (to daughter who is about to be mar-  
ried):—"There is one thing I have forgotten to  
teach you, my dear. It is most important."  
"What's that, ma?" "I must show you where  
a man's pockets are situated."

THE ground rents of London, the capitalised  
value of which amount to more than £400,000,000,  
do not contribute one single penny to the rates,  
while the London houses, the products of human  
industry, valued at £212,000,000, pay about  
£7,000,000 per annum.

WE learn that, on the basis of examinations  
held within the last few days at the Government  
Central School, two new Bellios Scholarships  
have been granted by the Trustees, the Hon.  
Ph. Ryrie and Dr. Eitel, to boys of the Central  
School. The value of each of these Scholarships  
is \$50 per annum for two years, the condition  
being that the recipient should continue to  
pursue his studies for the full period of two  
years at the Government Central School, or  
at some other school to be approved by the  
Trustees. The Senior Bellios Scholarship has  
been awarded to Tang Chung-li and the Junior  
Bellios Scholarship to Wong Ping-ka.

A WEEK or so ago Acting Sergeant Melvor went  
with a number of constables to a village in  
British Kowloon, to search for opium. The  
tenant of one of the houses seceded object-  
ed, and got a big crowd together to resist. Stone  
were flying about in all directions, and the police,  
after being struck several times, had to  
seize the crowd into dispersing by presenting  
their revolvers. The village Hampden got four  
months for his share of the fun, to-day.

"THERE is a poem," said the sweet singer, as he  
handed it in, "just as it fell from my pen. I  
wrote it in twenty-five minutes." "I see," said  
the editor, "but it will take about twenty-five  
years to get it into print." That, my son, is the  
trouble with a poem or a sketch that makes all  
its time on the first quarter. It hasn't the stay-  
ing qualities essential in a long race. It either  
breaks down at the turn or gets shut out at the  
distance pole. Anybody can write a poem in  
twenty-five minutes. The trouble is then to get  
anybody else to read it.

THE *haustrer* of the average young Chinaman  
when he gets a long silk blouse on is a study.  
Nothing less than the rib, with a ring fence  
barrier, try and take precedence of him is  
another name for suicide. Yesterday one of these  
"boys"—a Wyndham Street student called Ng  
Cheong—had a quarrel to settle with one of the  
"boys" in the Victoria Hotel, and went down  
with a friend. They stood in the passage, talk-  
ing loudly and yearning for blood, and a clerk  
told them to be quiet. They didn't, and Mr.  
Barclay, the manager, came along and told them  
to quit. Ng asked him superciliously who he  
thunder he was, and was otherwise cheeky, so  
the first thing he knew he was going down the  
stairs on his ear. He summoned Mr. Barclay,  
and the case was heard to-day. It was dis-  
missed.

ACCORDING to American advices the cause of the  
break-up in the old-established firm of Moody  
and Sankey, evangelists and bearers of good  
tidings with a hand-organ, was the frivolous con-  
duct of Moody, who insisted on winking at a  
beautiful, penitent weeper on the front bench.  
He also went down from the platform to comfort  
the mourner, while Sankey, who was in the  
middle of the grand old tune "Howe, re-  
daughters of Galilee" was forced to remain at  
the pump without a chance to interfere. When  
the two evangelists were alone together that  
night high language rose between them, and it  
is alleged that Moody threatened to "biff"  
Sankey "on the smeller." And this, it is  
asserted, is the real reason why Moody is  
now running a separate evangel in California,  
while Sankey raises his disjointed hosanna in  
Florida, and the old bond is broken asunder for  
ever.

AT the Summary Court this morning, before  
Mr. Justice WISE, the case of *Wolton*  
*versus* Pitman was among the causes on the  
list. Mr. Hastings represented the plaintiff  
and Mr. Pitman defended himself. Mr. Pitman  
said that he was not prepared to go on  
with the case to-day for the simple reason  
that since the Court met he had been served  
with an order to produce certain documents  
which he should have to obtain from  
Canton. Further, he had been somewhat  
taken aback by a letter received from the  
plaintiff's firm, as he entered the Court this morn-  
ing, to the effect that "his own familiar friend  
Mr. William Wolton, the party with whom he  
had had all transactions for some years,  
declined to come into Court without a  
subpoena." He had therefore no other option  
than to issue a subpoena, which he regretted  
having to do. Mr. Justice WISE remarked that  
under any circumstance the case could not be  
taken to-day, and required which day would be  
convenient to the parties.—The defendant said  
any day that suited his Lordship would suit him  
and Wednesday next at 10 a.m. was appointed  
to hear this cause *celebre*.

THE opening of the Paris Exposition has drawn  
forth many retrospective articles in the French  
papers. The income of France has increased  
five-fold since 1790, and it is hardly neces-  
sary to add that expenditure has kept pace with it.  
The value of land is \$170 an acre against  
\$20. The area of lands devoted to cereals has  
doubled. The price of a 4-pound loaf of bread is  
17 sous against 18. In 1789 the farm laborer  
received 12 sous a day. Now he gets 50  
sous. The total French imports and  
exports in 1789 were 1,017 millions; now they  
amount to 9,461 millions. In 1789 it took thir-  
teen days to go to Marseilles, six to Bordeaux  
and five to Lyons. Marseilles is now reached  
in 10 hours. The cost of travel has been  
diminished two-thirds. Postage on a letter between  
Paris and Marseilles in 1789 was 75 sous. Three  
sous will now pay the postage on a letter between  
any two points in France, and 5 sous will take a  
letter to the Mikado. The 1,800 Paris cabs of  
1789 have increased to 10,000. Wages generally  
have increased 150 per cent, and a French  
domestic servant is paid as much now in a month  
as he received in two years a century ago. The  
population of France is 38,000,000, an increase  
of only 11,000,000 since 1789. But Paris has  
grown from 505,000 to 2,344,000, and Marseilles  
from 76,000 to 376,000.

"A MISSIONARY" writes to our Shanghai morn-  
ing contemporary on "The Opium Trade," as  
follows:—"Missionary writers are not the only  
persons who assert in the light of history that  
the opium trade was forced upon unwilling  
China by great Britain, and the in-  
formation which you refer to in your paragraph  
this morning, by Lawrence Oliphant, fails to  
vitalize the evidence on which this assertion  
as to 'extortion' is based. But for the charac-  
ter and position of the witness I should be  
disposed to apply a stronger word than misleading  
to his information. And for this reason; the  
suggestion from Lord Elgin that opium should  
be omitted from the tariff if the Chinese wished  
it; or that it should be heavily taxed, was made  
when the Chinese were cowed and crushed and  
disarmed after two disastrous wars, in the  
first of which opium was, in Sir Henry Pottinger's  
words 'the great cause that produced the dis-  
turbances which led to the war' and in the  
second of which the continuous and daring  
smuggling of opium was a secondary cause of  
war. After the first war, Sir Henry Pottinger  
had offered to exclude opium from Hongkong,  
and its waters, if the Chinese would enforce the  
penalty without the aid of the British Govern-  
ment. Lord Elgin's offer was little better; and  
the Chinese having had experience of England's  
fighting power, and also of her readiness to fight  
for opium, naturally enough declined in the hour  
of their helplessness to have anything  
more to do with the futile attempt to exclude the  
drug. What hope could they have of even  
moral support from a power which had repri-  
manded one of her own Captains (Captain Hope,  
of H.M.S. *Thalatta*), and had recalled him from  
his station, for the sole fault of enforcing Sir H.  
Pottinger's own proclamation forbidding British  
opium ships from proceeding beyond 39° N.  
latitude. Fear bound the Chinese in 1840,  
and binds them now; but never will the said  
missionaries be 'fully dispelled' from the minds  
of those who have studied the dismal subject,  
that for sixty years a great civilized Western  
Power set herself to ignore, to neglect, and  
finally actively to oppose the moral protest of  
the rulers of this great semi-civilized Eastern  
land."

MESSRS. Carlowitz & Co. inform us that the  
Navigation General, Italian steamer *Bormida*  
left Singapore yesterday, and is due here on or  
about the 27th inst.

It is announced that four kings will visit the  
Paris Exposition. They are the Kings of Belgium,  
Saxony, Greece and Servia. Although none of  
them are very big kings, France ought to feel  
a straight flush of pleasure, as it were, at the  
distinction.

We are requested to state that Messrs. Mappin  
and Webb's showroom at No. 3 Duddell Street  
will be finally closed after Tuesday next, the 25th  
inst. Up to that date the large and varied stock  
of choice and useful silver and electro-plated  
articles will be offered at extremely low prices.

VON MOLTKE's objection to intrusting private  
soldiers with a rifle which can be fired too easily  
appears justified since two German regiments  
have held a sham fight with an imaginary enemy  
consisting of wooden palisades. The command  
was three times given to "fire at will," and  
220,000 rounds were fired. About nine-tenths  
of the bullets went clean over the palisades.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play at  
the Murray Barnetts this evening, commencing  
at 7.30 o'clock. The following will be the pro-  
gramme:—

|           |                        |          |
|-----------|------------------------|----------|
| March     | Forward                | Dryden   |
| Lancers   | Ridgely                | Borlase  |
| Value     | Southern Breeze        | Melrose  |
| Quadrille | Bringing Home the Boys | Williams |
| Galop     | The Madcap             | Relle    |

THE oldest member of the House of Commons,  
the Right Hon. Charles Villiers, aged eighty-  
seven years, is in danger of eviction from his  
house at Chelsea by Earl Cadogan, who owns  
the old mansion and wants to pull it down to  
make room for street improvements. Mr. Villiers  
is a Unionist, has taken to his bed, and says  
he will stay there till his landlord consents to a  
compromise.

ONE of the most notable features of the Prussian  
Government is the economy in the administration  
of all its departments. Everywhere there is found  
the most remarkable efficiency of service along  
with the most extraordinary frugality of means.  
Even to high officers the salaries are small,  
while the lower class of functionaries receive  
pay that would be considered ridiculous in  
England or America.

THE *Sanitary News* urges people not to paper  
the interior walls of houses. Arsenical  
poisons are used in coloring wall paper. Mold  
collects in four paste used in fastening paper to  
walls, absorbing moisture and germs of disease.  
Glue also disintegrates, so that any friction  
removes small particles, to which germs attach  
and float in the air. Undecorated walls, ugly as  
they are, the *News* insists, are the only healthy  
ones to live within.

HERE are a few of the curiosities of suicide.—In  
Paris there is one suicide to every 3,700 people  
in Saxony there is one suicide to every 8,446  
people. In Russia there is one suicide to every  
34,246 people. In Sweden there is one suicide  
to every 92,375 people. In the United States  
there is one suicide to every 15,000 people. In  
London and St. Petersburg there is one suicide  
to every 21,000. Suicide is more frequent  
among males than among females and is apt  
to be hereditary.

YOUNG Wife—Why, dear, you were the stroke  
at college, weren't you? Young Husband—  
"Yes, love." "And a prominent member of the  
gymnastic class?" "I was the leader." "And  
quite a hand at all athletic exercises?" "Quite  
a hand." My gracious! I was the champion  
walker, the best runner, the head man at lifting  
heavy weights, and, as for carrying—why, I  
could shoulder a barrel of flour and— Well,  
love, just please carry the baby a couple of  
hours, I'm tired."

THE "rich Hongkong merchant, who has  
already most liberally shown his beneficence in  
the promotion of education, and who has offered  
to erect a new school-house for the Public  
School" is Mr. E. R. Bellios. Will that worthy  
philanthropist, when he has a few moments to  
spare, kindly inform us, for public information,  
how much of his fabled wealth he owes to two  
very humble members of this community for  
preventing him by force from selling the Hong-  
kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. to  
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., five years ago,  
at the rate of \$145 per share? That attempt  
illegally deprived the shareholders of the Steam-  
boat Company of their legitimate rights—this is  
a gross libel if it is not true, and we are prepared  
to prove its truth whenever called upon—was  
one of the most disgraceful episodes ever heard  
of in connection with Hongkong Directorates,  
and it will take a goodly number of subscriptions  
for so-called public schools to wipe the record  
out.

MR. G. A. STORRY, A.R.A., has amused home-  
artistic circles with a very humorous account of  
"Show Sunday" and the visitors who frequent  
the studios on that day. There is the deprecating  
artist friend, and the British matron who  
wishes to know if these "are all your pictures,  
Mr. Storey," and who leaves hurriedly with her  
three daughters upon being shown a "Lady  
Godiva" which is not generally exhibited. Then  
the frame-maker, who craves permission to come  
in and stands before the *chef-d'œuvre* of the  
year, says, "Well, that's what I call a fine  
piece of work, Mr. Storey, first rate!" "I am  
glad to hear you say so, Mr. Jenkins." "Yes,"  
China has been referred to in your paragraph  
this morning, by Lawrence Oliphant, fails to  
vitalize the evidence on which this assertion  
as to 'extortion' is based. But for the charac-  
ter and position of the witness I should be  
disposed to apply a stronger word than misleading  
to his information. And for this reason; the  
suggestion from Lord Elgin that opium should  
be omitted from the tariff if the Chinese wished  
it; or that it should be heavily taxed, was made  
when the Chinese were cowed and crushed and  
disarmed after two disastrous wars, in the  
first of which opium was, in Sir Henry Pottinger's  
words 'the great cause that produced the dis-  
turbances which led to the war' and in the  
second of which the continuous and daring  
smuggling of opium was a secondary cause of  
war. After the first war, Sir Henry Pottinger  
had offered to exclude opium from Hongkong,  
and its waters, if the Chinese would enforce the  
penalty without the aid of the British Govern-  
ment. Lord Elgin's offer was little better; and  
the Chinese having had experience of England's  
fighting power, and also of her readiness to fight  
for opium, naturally enough declined in the hour  
of their helplessness to have anything  
more to do with the futile attempt to exclude the  
drug. What hope could they have of even  
moral support from a power which



object to Captain Clayton having charge of the documents, and was subsequently employed under Captain Clayton's order, and not in any sense as far as could be seen, under the defendant's orders. Then in the beginning of April last year, Captain Clayton, owing to ill-health, had to go away, and the duties of his office devolved temporarily upon Mr. Morgan, and in the course of those duties, for reasons which need not be mentioned, on the 18th April last he discharged the plaintiff. From the fact of these documents not being forthcoming, it was suggested that the plaintiff had a right of personal action against Mr. Morgan, and the question of contract being discarded, the only possible ground was that of a personal tort. It was suggested, in the first place, that when Mr. Morgan took over the duties of Coastguard Commissioner he should have taken possession of all documents. It had been shown that he had taken these documents to Captain Clayton, and that he did not know what became of them afterwards, and he stated that he knew of no rule in the Chinese service for the retention of these documents. It seemed to him (his Lordship) that Mr. Morgan had no reason to suppose that these documents were in Captain Clayton's possession, and even if they were he had every reason to believe that they were there by consent of the plaintiff. He did not see therefore, that there was any legal duty on Mr. Morgan to demand his successor. He thought, therefore, upon both grounds, the application of Mr. Pollock must fail, and he agreed entirely with the decision given by the learned judge.

Mr. Justice Wille said he entirely concurred in the decision of the Acting Chief Justice. With regard to the arguments produced then, they were not the same as put forward at the trial, but he did not look upon them as being such as should reverse the previous decision.

### A VISIT TO THE CANTON MINT.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

Having heard so much lately about the "meeting of the waters" in the vicinity of the Mint, I took the opportunity on Tuesday when, father, Sol was less reluctant than usual to pay it a visit and ascertain really if the "Sweet Vale of Avoca" was likely to be out-rivalled, and at the same time gratify my curiosity as to the capabilities and prospects of this latest foreign introduction of the Viceroy's. Herewith the result of my peregrinations. Firstly all quickly and efficiently dis- elled upon nearing the locality by the united unweariedness of its approaches, either by land or by water. Taking advantage of the height of the water at this season, I proceeded by boat, and after descending the main river as far as the "French Ferry," turned into a narrow canal which skirts the south east corner of the city wall and runs alongside the wall for a distance of about two miles right up to the gate of the Mint. The establishment is built upon a level rectangular piece of ground in the vicinity of the Eastern gate, walled in, and covers an area of about 15 acres, ten of which are occupied by commodious one-storied brick buildings of the usual foreign factory type. The main building, which occupies the sides of the quadrangle, is the engine, rolling, and annealing building, occupying the centre.

The metal used in the manufacture of the copper-cash is principally the composition popularly known as Mint metal, and is in the proportion of one and a half parts of copper to one of zinc. The first process consists in melting this metal (in case iron is included) into slabs of metal about 20" by 30" by 2". These slabs are heated to a red heat in furnaces, and passed four times through top and bottom grooved rollers, which, when out in strips of the above width, about 10" in length, and 1/16" in thickness. The strips are then taken to millers or annealing furnaces, and passed through finish rollers, finally forming strips of the requisite thickness; the ends of these are then cropped square, and taken to automatic stamping machines, which at one operation stamp out four discs, each with square holes. These fall into a receptacle, from which they are conveyed to a revolving perforated cylinder which retains the perfect and casts the defective ones aside for remelting. The selected discs are then taken to another automatic sorting machine of a still greater degree of refinement and undergo a further discriminative process. These (comparatively) perfect discs are then placed in covered cast iron pans, and the annealing process is carried out, and then placed in revolving drums filled with grain husks, and polished. After this they undergo the final process, and are taken to the automatic stamping presses, where they receive their impression and become current coin. It is in this final process where the cost of the manufacture of this peculiar coin is apparent, through Chinese prejudice insisting upon a square hole. The stamping machines, of which there are 85 in the establishment, only about 40 of which are at present at work, are capable of turning out at least 100 coins a minute; but as a matter of fact, owing to the complication of the square hole in a round coin, they turn out about 60, or one a second, and out of these 60 actually finished pieces, a large proportion are spoiled by either the square being imperfect or the embossment round the hole being on the "wrong" side. So that it really takes more trouble and expense to make one copper cash, say the six thousandth part of a sovereign, than it does to make a single sovereign. This in itself will enable some idea to be formed as to the possibility of the copper cash Mint becoming a success. But to go further, it is as easy to demonstrate the impossibility of the absolute impossibility of it becoming a paying institution for copper cash production. Take the cost of the metal to begin with; and here it must be understood that an inferior class of metal would neither stand the process or suit the requirements of the Chinese, who require a coin capable of extraordinary rough handling throughout the interior. The lowest average price of old Mint metal is \$15 per picul or 15 cents per catty. Now 1,000 cash weighs 81 catties, and an unguessed low exchange equals one dollar. So that the actual intrinsic value of the metal to manufacture \$1 worth of copper cash, without calculating cost of manufacture in the process, is about \$1.27. Cash, which cannot cost less than \$1.27, or \$36 per ton, is required for the reduction and manufacture of this coin. The loss in weight in the original smelting, as well as from the large proportion of defective coins, and the re-smelting of the sheets from which the discs are cut, must be considerable; likewise must be the loss from pilfering where such a quantity of minute particles of metal is lying about, more especially with such an ingenious race as the Chinese. Taking all these facts into consideration, I am considerably under the mark in estimating the present-out-put of copper-cash at the Mint as being done at a loss of 50 per cent. (Whether it is or is not longer cheap or abundant.)

has everything throughout the establishment under the supervision of the establishment, and the most careful management. The buildings are lofty, substantial and capacious. The machinery by Messrs. Heaton & Co. of Birmingham appears to be of first class description and in every way suitable. The place is kept scrupulously clean and has a decidedly foreign air about it throughout. The Directorship is under Mr. Wynn, assisted by Mr. Evans, the Engineer, Mr. Stoddart, the foreman smelter, and another Englishman.

I had not the pleasure of meeting Mr. Wynn on the day of my visit, but Mr. Tai-Sin-Yung, the Viceroy's amiable secretary, and a Director of the Institution, was with me with a number of officials, who appeared much interested in the whole proceeding. The name of Wynn will appear to all those entitled to wear decorative distinctions for service to Her Majesty; for if one's memory is not deceptive, from the Crimean war downwards all these absurd symbols of rewards, for simply doing one's duty to the State have been designed by a gentleman of that name. Pride ourselves as we may upon our British conservative principles, perhaps in the national objection to parade such childish baubles is to be discerned the true democratic foundation of Anglo-Saxon opinion. It is only hybrids like our good friend Belyjoss, who likes to be known as a species of decorative monarch, to whom we commend the purchase of the Mint plant when it "bursts up," as it most certainly will do in the next few months. Look at Charles George Gordon! He was entitled to cover both breasts with such meretricious symbols of a soldier's duty. But where is there a picture of the Khartoum hero with a single decoration exhibited upon his tunic. The fact is, republican simplicity in this respect, construe it as we may, appeals to the senses of all right-minded Englishmen, and their disinclination to follow the continental custom in regard to decorations.

It would have been as well if the Chinese had found a site on a somewhat higher level; for during the recent rains the Mint was under water, and I conclude the difficulties of communication gave rise to the unfounded report of an accident having occurred there. In addition to the copper-cash presses, there are four presses for coining silver coinage, and a few specimen dollars and subsidiary coins have been struck off for the special benefit of the Viceroy and officials. The inevitable Dragon, coiled up in an impossible position even for such a mythical creature, forms the design on the front of the piece, on the reverse, in Chinese, is the description of the coin and the year it was minted; while encircling this is also a like description in English.

### OUT OF COAL.

It is now forty years or more since a steamship, leaving the port of New York, was caught in a gale which created some anxiety for her safety. A short time after the gale the ship was seen coming up the Bay of New York with the calligraphic letters "O. K." chalked on her wheel-houses—these were the days of paddle-wheel steamers. The significance of the letters meant "Out of Coal." The ocean steamers of that day burned about four times as much coal as steamships of the same tonnage would now burn. This particular ship would have had her passage to Liverpool prolonged four or five days by reason of the gale. During that time so much coal had been consumed that it was not considered prudent to proceed on the voyage without a fresh supply.

The Royal Statistical Society of Great Britain has been collecting figures about the coal resources of that kingdom. The conclusion is reached, from the data collected, that coal-fuels of England will be worked out in just about a hundred years, at the present rate of consumption. What is Great Britain to do when her coal-fields are exhausted? According to recent estimates, the anthracite coal-fields of Pennsylvania will last about twice as long as those of England. For the most part, anthracite coal is used in all the manufactures of the Northern States, and on all the steamers which make ocean voyages. Occasionally soft or bituminous coal is used. The resources of the latter in this country are practically exhausted.

It is worthy of note that at this time no considerable body of anthracite coal has been found in this country outside of Pennsylvania. There have been many rumors of the discovery of anthracite coal deposits in various parts of the country. But little importance has thus far resulted from these reported discoveries. There is some anthracite coal in Mexico, and it is claimed that there is some in the Rocky Mountains. But it is doubtful if a cart-load of anthracite has ever been brought to this city from any deposits this side of the Rocky Mountains. Bituminous coal in this country is beyond any present means of exhaustion. It is used on steamers for short voyages, and for steam purposes on the land. Every gas company draws its supplies from bituminous coal-fields.

What is to be the motive-power of the future? Great Britain has maintained her ascendancy through the use of coal to drive her ships and her great manufactures. The coal-fields of all Europe at the present rate of consumption are hardly good for more than one hundred years. Bituminous coal is turned into coke, and is used in that way for the melting of metals.

While the consumption of coal on steamships is hardly more than one-fourth as much for an indicated horse-power as it was forty years ago, there are now more than twenty steamships on the ocean for one that was afloat then. It will probably turn out to be the fact that four or five warships and 140 lives were lost at Samoa because those ships were out of coal, or had so little that it was not considered expedient to keep fires in the furnaces. There was no considerable supply on shore, and after long voyages these ships were compelled to economize their motive-power. There were cold furnaces and inert engines.

The modern war-ship, especially the heavy ironclad, is not rigged for making any headway under canvas. All the great war fleets of the world are consuming the best coal that can be found. The ratio of consumption is increasing rapidly. The great discovery of the world's locomotives no longer burn wood, save in a few isolated instances. It is estimated that the Southern Pacific Railway system consumes daily 2,000 tons of coal. Nearly the whole of this is procured from within the State. Not less than ten thousand miles of railroad are annually constructed in this country, every new mile of which is to be operated by steam, generated by the use of coal.

By what means will the steamships that are plying on all the waters of the globe and the locomotives that are multiplied by the thousand yearly be driven fifty years hence? Ericsson, just before his death, believed that he had made the great discovery of the world's locomotives "from the rays of the sun." The motive-power of the future was to be drawn from that source. His calorific engine had not been a pronounced success, although for small motors it had not been a failure. But the great ship could not be driven in that way. The little electric motor is making its way into use everywhere; and illumination by electricity is now so common as to excite little remark. But what is to run the great steamships when the coal measures are exhausted? Cheap coal, having given Great Britain her pre-eminence on land and sea, how is it to be replaced when coal in that country does at a loss of 50 per cent. (Whether it is or is not longer cheap or abundant.)

The Russians drive all their steamships on the Caspian Sea and all the locomotives that are employed on the roads pushing out toward India and China with petroleum. It is said to be the cheapest and most satisfactory fuel that has ever been found in that part of the world. The petroleum wells on the shores of the Caspian are not only supplying the great steam fleets of that sea and the railroads extending more than a thousand miles beyond, but nearly all Europe is supplied with illuminating oil made chiefly from the crude petroleum found in these vast subterranean deposits. What is to come after coal? Every war-ship of any importance is driven to-day by steam, and it is well nigh helpless as soon as the coal-bunkers are exhausted. These great ships are multiplying with amazing rapidity. They are driven at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and their effectiveness now depends largely upon speed. Ericsson hoped to draw from the sun all the motive-power for the use of the world. A thousand electricians and more are at work to devise some means of driving all the engines on the land and on the sea by electricity. It is certain that they are able to report progress, while they are still a long way from the solution of this great problem. If the supremacy of nations at no very remote time is to depend upon some other motor than that furnished by the use of coal, it is not a wonder that the question has already assumed such practical importance as it never had before.—San Francisco Bulletin.

### Today's Advertisements.

**TENDERS** will be received by the Naval Storekeeper up to 10 A.M., on MONDAY, the 24th June, for BUILDING A RETAINING WALL of Brick and Concrete and making up a Slope and tuffing the same on the south side of the NAVAL HOSPITAL, Wanchai.

The work will be paid for by measurement, the prices being based on the War Department Schedule of Prices.

Forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract may be obtained from the Naval Storekeeper, and the Schedule and Plans of the Wall may be seen at the Royal Engineer Offices, Commissariat Buildings.

H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. [778]

**STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.** Calling at COLOMBO if sufficient inducement offers.

**"KHIVA"** will leave for the above places, on MONDAY, the 24th June, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. [719]

**THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.**

**"KHIVA"** will leave for the above places, on MONDAY, the 24th June, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. [719]

**FOR HONGKONG, SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.**

**THE Company's Steamship**

**"KONG BENG."** Captain R. Jones, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents. Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. [774]

**CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

**WANTED A SURGEON** for the Steamship *Port Augusta* for the voyage from Hongkong to Vancouver, sailing July 18th.

Apply to J. H. HARRISON, H. L. & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. [776]

**CORNER HOUSE, No. 145, WANCHAI ROAD.** Water and Gas laid on. Rent moderate.

Apply to M. J. MOSES, 9, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. [775]

**TO LET.** (With immediate possession.)

**THE FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE, No. 12, Arbuthnot Road, furnished.** Out-house & Kitchen attached.

Apply on THE PREMISES. Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. [779]

**Intimations.**

**GRAND EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.**

**WILL remain here for a short time only.** Daily from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. at No. 78 Wellington Street. For 25 cents a person will have the selection of a PHOTOGRAPH, which will also carry with it a gift.

J. LANGER. Hongkong, 20th June, 1889. [771]

**WANTED.**

**A FURNISHED ROOM, with BATH ROOM.** Apply to "M." Office of this paper. Hongkong, 18th June, 1889. [757]

**A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.**

**THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company** will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 30th instants, both days inclusive.

T. H. TALBOT, Secretary. Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [695]

**NOTICE.**

**I SHALL not be able to move into my New Offices until the end of the month.**

ARTHUR B. RODYK, Victoria Buildings. Hongkong, 14th June, 1889. [740]

**BANGKOK DOCK CO. (LTD.)**

**WANTED immediately, an Experienced ENGINEER as Head Foreman of machine department.**

SHIPWRIGHT CARPENTER to take charge of boat building and carpenter work generally, docking of ships, &c.

TIMEKEEPER and CLERK. Steady man with good references.

Applications to be sent to the Undersigned Stating age, experience, salary expected, and enclosing copies of testimonials.

J. MACKAY, Superintendent. Bangkok, 6th June, 1889. [719]

**Intimations.**

**HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

**SPOON COMPETITION—900 YARDS.**

Ten Shots—Carbines allowed Three Shots extra.

**WILL take place next SATURDAY, the 22nd June, at 4 P.M.**

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 15th June, 1889. [58]

**THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the Company required to be held within four months after registration will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Victoria Buildings, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 1st July, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., for the West Point Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 15th June, 1889. [748]

**HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE.**

**SHAREHOLDERS** who have not yet applied for their original SCRIP will oblige by doing so as early as possible.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 20th June, 1889. [769]

**NOTICE.**

**THE Office of the CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in Liquidation, has been REMOVED to Praya Central (Messrs. MELCHERS & Co's Premises, 1st floor).**

For the Liquidators, H. HARMES. Hongkong, 20th June, 1889. [772]

**MAPPIN AND WEBB.**

**SHEFFIELD AND LONDON.**

**Cutlery and Silversmiths, by special appointment to H. M. the Queen, &c., &c.**

**BEG** to announce that they have forwarded to Hongkong by their Representative Mr. W. S. MARSHALL, A choice and varied selection of CUTLERY, SILVER & ELECTROPLATED WARE, DRESSING CASES, FANCY LEATHER GOODS, &c., &c. Embracing all Novelties of every description of their well-known Manufacture for EXHIBITION AND SALE.

3, DUNDRELL STREET, (Ground Floor). Last few days terminating TUESDAY, the 25th June, 1889. Prices same as in London. Dollars taken at three shillings. Catalogues free on application. Hongkong, 18th June, 1889. [683]

**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL** \$5,000,000

**PAID UP CAPITAL** 2,500,000

**RESERVE FUND** 1,250,000

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

E. A. SOLOMON, Esq., J. S. MOSES, Esq., S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq., G. F. NOBLE, Esq., LEE SING, Esq., POON PONG, Esq.

**BANKERS.**

**THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

**MONEY** advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold. Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [532]

**NOTICE.**

**JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.**

**THE Undersigned** have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says "It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 19th June, 1889. [112]

**CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.**

**CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.**

**CHARTS AND BOOKS.**

**NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.**

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES. No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [743]

**JOHN W. KINGHORN,**

**CONSULTING MARINE ENGINEER & SURVEYOR,**

13, Praya Central.

**ESTIMATES** and Prices for all kinds of STEAMERS and MACHINERY—Supplied on application.

Machinery inspected and supervised. Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [694]

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**

**DURING** the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 35, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquiries.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [518]

**Auctions.**

**NOTICE.**

**SALE OF R. B. LOT No. 61.**

**THE date for Sale of this Lot is altered from the 17th June to MONDAY, the 24th June, at 5 P.M.**

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 14th June, 1889. [741]

**VALUABLE SALE OF DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES AT THE PEAK.**

Mr. G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, will sell by Auction on the site, ON

**MONDAY,** the 24th June, 1889, at 5 P.M.

**SIX VALUABLE BUILDING SITES KNOWN AS SECTIONS OF RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 61.**

**THIS Property** is within a few minutes walk of the Tramway and has been divided into Sections of an average area of 5,000 square feet to meet a present and increasing demand for ECONOMICAL BUILDING SITES.

The whole of the Earth work and retaining walls have been completed and the sites PREPARED FOR BUILDING in the most approved manner, and the whole now forms one of the most desirable sites at the Peak.

Conditions of Sale, Plans, Particulars and the fullest information can be obtained, upon application to

Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors, 35, Queen's Road; Mr. W. ST. JOHN H. HANCOCK, C.E., F.R.I.B.A., 3, Beaconsfield Arcade; or TO THE AUCTIONEER, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 14th June, 1889. [647]

**PUBLIC AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, GLASSWARE, &c.**

**THE Undersigned** has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

**THURSDAY,** the 27th June, 1889, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at Westbourne Villas, North, the Residence of O. B. CHIRAC, Esq.

**THE WHOLE OF HIS ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,** comprising:—

MARBLE TOP HALL FURNITURE, etc., TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, CANTON BLA-KWOOD and MARBLE-TOP TABLES, CARVED BLACKWOOD CABINET & CURIO-STAND, ORNAMENTS, NINGPO CARVED SOFA, COTTAGE PIANO by Broadwood and Sons, MUSIC STANDS, Facsimiles of Hildebrandt's WATERCOLORS, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS and OVERMANTLES, BRASS FIRENDS & FIRE BRASSES, PERSIAN CARPET, BOKHARA RUGS, WHITE LACE and WOOL CURTAINS and POLES, etc.

EXTENSION TEAK DINING TABLE and MASSIVE DINING CHAIRS, DINNER WAGGONS, SIDEBOARD with PLATE GLASS BACK, STUFFED GAME MEDALLIONS, very Handsome DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES of BOHEMIAN PORCELAIN, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTROPLATED WARE, CUTLERY, etc., etc.

CARD TABLES, BOOKCASES, WRITING TABLE and LIBRARY FURNITURE, IRON BEDSTADS with PATENT WIRE MATTRESSES, MARBLED PAVILION STANDS, DRESSING TABLES, PLATE GLASS DOOR WARDROBES, and BEDROOM FURNITURE, GARDEN and VERANDAH FURNITURE, &c.

SHANGHAI BATHS, RICKSHA, &c., &c.

The above will be on view on WEDNESDAY P.M. and Catalogues will be issued prior to sale. TERMS AS USUAL.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 20th June, 1889. [773]

**PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE MACHINERY, PLANT, &c.**

**THE Undersigned** has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, the latter part of June, 1889, on a day to be named hereafter, at the Machinery Shop lately in the occupation of Messrs. J. W. CROKER & Co., at Bowring Canal.

**THE WHOLE OF THE MACHINERY AND PLANT,** comprising:—One HORIZONTAL ENGINE of 15 H.P., One VERTICAL ENGINE of 4 H.P., One BOILER 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, Four GAZE LATHES mounted sizes up to 15 feet length of bed, SCREWING, DRILLING, PUNCHING, and SHEARING, SLOTTING and ROLLING MACHINES, 2 PLANING MACHINES, STEAM HAMMER, CRANES, SHEARLEGS, SHAFING and BELTING, ANVILS VICES, BENCHES, WINCHES and FORGES, SUNDRY MACHINERY and PLANT, etc.

BAR and ROD IRON, BOILERTUBES, OLD BOILERS, etc., etc.

One IRON STEAM LAUNCH. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery. For further particulars, apply to G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 1st June, 1889. [673]

**Notices of Firms.**

**NOTICE.**

**DURING** my temporary absence in Europe I have authorized Mr. H. HYNDMAN to sign for ROZARIO & Co.

AUGUSTO J. DO ROZARIO. Hongkong, 20th June, 1889. [768]

**NOTICE.**

**I HAVE** this day admitted as a PARTNER my Brother SIMON G. APCAR; and my business will henceforth be carried on under the style of APCAR BROTHERS.

A. G. APCAR. Hongkong, 15th June, 1889. [747]

**NOTICE.**

**H. & J. SAMPSON** have commenced Business as CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, LAND and ESTATE AGENTS, and GENERAL BROKERS, and respectfully solicit the support of the Hongkong public. Plans, Estimates, Drawings, etc., promptly supplied, and all commissions will receive due attention.

OFFICES.—QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (Opposite Ice House Street.) Hongkong, 5th June, 1889. [698]

**Consignees.**

**UNION LINE.**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

**FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.**

**THE Steamship "ALTONOWER."**

Captain Barnett, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th instant, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 17th June, 1889. [754]

**Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company.**

**NOTICE.**

**CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship**

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 17th June, 1889. [71]

**"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

**STEAMSHIP "MERIONETHSHIRE,"** FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, AND SINGAPORE.

**CONSIGNEES of Cargo** are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optimal cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TOMORROW.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 21st instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 21st inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 14th June, 1889. [712]

**To Let.**

**TO LET.**

**No. 51, PEEL STREET.** Apply to EDWARD GEORGE, 5, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [474]

**TO LET.**

**WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.**

**No. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS, Rent \$90 and Taxes.** Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central. Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [129]

**TO LET.**

**AT Bonham Road, "RHEDA," a SIX ROOMED BUNGALOW with Tennis Court.** Possession from the 1st July, 1889. J. M. BASA, No. 7, Remedios Terrace. Hongkong, 17th June, 1889. [752]

**NOTICE.**

**OFFICES in VICTORIA BUILDINGS TO BE LET** with immediate possession. Apply to ARTHUR B. RODYK. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889. [686]

**TO LET.**

**WESTBOURNE VILLAS, North, Water and Gas laid on. Garden & Tennis court.** Apply to O. BACHRACH. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889. [687]

**TO LET.**

**THE First Floor of HOUSE No. 2, Blue Buildings.** Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1889. [732]

**TO LET.**

**With Possession from the 1st June.**

**A ROOMY HOUSE in CARLTON TERRACE, Queen's Road East.** Apply to G. R. LAMMERT. Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [593]

**TO LET.**

**ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."** No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE, From 1st June. No. 6, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 1st June, 1889. [13]

**HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.**

**TIME TABLE.**

**WEEK DAYS.**

7.8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour. 12 to 2 P.M. every half hour. 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

**THURSDAYS.**

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

**SUNDAYS.**

10.40 A.M.; 12 to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour. 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour. 9, 10, 10.30, 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office. MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [519]



